

ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM

INTERVIEWEE : **Derrick Kendrick** :

INTERVIEWER : Michael Clarke

INTERVIEW DATE : 26 October 1998

RESTRICTION ON USE : None

Note: Interview had to be conducted in a room subject to noise from building operations outside.

TAPE COUNTER	SUBJECT	NAMES & KEYWORDS
00 - 04	Tape identification.	
04 - 42	Born Chester, Cheshire England 10.5.27. Father engine driver and mother a country girl. Father strong in Labour movement and mother strongly conservative. Went to Chester City Grammar School. Went from school to Faculty of Technology, Dep't of Building, Manchester University in October 1945.	Chester, Cheshire England. Chester City Grammar School. Faculty of Technology, Dep't of Building, Manchester University.
42 - 79	Effect of war years on Kendrick and his family - not great. School days not exceptional. Poor exam passes in the subjects in which he made his career - Science, Physics, Chemistry, Maths and English.	
79 - 160	Failed first year subjects at Manchester in 1946 and called up for National Service in 1947. Royal Army Service Corp and went to Germany. In charge of drawing office making models for training in tactics. Demobilised in March 1949 after Berlin airlift concluded in May. Went to work at Simon Carves in Cheshire. Gained a scholarship which paid more than his father's wage as an engine driver of 40 years service.	National Service. Berlin airlift. Simon Carves.
160 - 362	Returned to university 1949. Was a good drawer from childhood and developed as an excellent draughtsman. Building Technology course under renowned W B McKay writer of best building construction text books in Britain in post war years. Second year involved building construction, steel, structural engineering, concrete, quantity surveying, specifications, materials and workmanship, law, accountancy, municipal surveying. About 10 subjects in 3rd year. BScTech. gave exemption of all of part 1 of Institute of Civil Engineers. At end of course external assessor Prof. W J Smith from School of Architecture, Glasgow offered Assistant Lectureship and commenced in July 1952.	W B McKay. Prof. W J Smith. Salford.
362 - 432	Had married in 1951. Glasgow not a very friendly place. Changed when first son born after two years. Lectured in building construction, surveying and in 1954 established a summer school to teach architecture students elementary building science through to 1958 and gave lectures on building science to teachers of building in west of Scotland.	

TAPE COUNTER	SUBJECT	NAMES & KEYWORDS
00 - 59	Tape identification. Origins of building science teaching. Vic Barnes and another responsible for development of building science teaching for Higher National Certificate evening class courses in west of England. Taught teachers of building science at Blackpool in immediate post-war years. Sidwell, later Prof. of Building at Herriot Watt College taught building classes in Yorkshire and developed teaching of building science. Was a way of inculcating scientific knowledge into trades people.	Vic Barnes. Higher National Certificate. Prof. Sidwell. Prof. McKay. Beaux art approach to architecture.
59 - 77	Explanation of "beaux art approach to architecture". School of Fine Arts in Sorbonne had a form of architecture called "beaux art" - "beautiful art" students taught meticulous drawing office skills and designs emanating from that, which permeated teaching of architecture throughout Europe and Britain until Gropius and Balhausen in late 20s early 30s.	Beaux art approach to architecture.
77 - 143	In 1958 appointed to new School of Architecture in University of Adelaide with 3 year contract - on application and referees reports - no interview. Passage and removal paid for. Marriage broke up in 1970 and left with three children.	
143 - 322	After the war Inst. of Architects asked Uni. to set up degree course in Architecture as diploma course offered by SA Inst. of Technology was not of adequate standing. Architects provide funds of £25000. Rolf Jensen recruited as first Prof. of Architecture and arrived in 1956. Background of Jensen. Description of architecture course and heavy demands placed by Jensen on students and staff. Encouraging of building science.	A P Rowe, Vic Chancellor Uni. of Adelaide. Prof. Rolf Jensen. Prof. Brian Lewis of Melbourne.
322 - 379	Description of original course of building science. Structures taught by School of Civil Eng. and was not satisfactory to School of Architecture. Change of approach came with appointment of Bob Warner as third Prof. of Civil Engineering.	Building science. Prof. Bob Warner.
379 - 431	Development of course in building science. Established a laboratory.	Prof. Jack Cowan. Brian Lewis.

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04 - 56	Continuation of development of building science laboratory. Early architects had a trade background and therefore a contact with building materials and a knowledge of them. This had been lost in modern architectural training and Kendrick sought to recreate this knowledge through the laboratory. Climatic differences between Europe and Australia influenced teaching. Began using scientific knowledge for the design of buildings for climate.	
56 - 124	1963 first ever Architectural Science Association meeting held in Uni. of Adelaide - resisted by Jensen.	Architectural Science Association.
124 - 178	Changes started in early 1960s - "environment" became important.	The environment. Leon Byers.
178 - 229	1963 first conference in ergonomics in Uni. of Adelaide. Kendrick became member of committee to establish an Ergonomics Society.	Ergonomics Society.

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229 - 260	More on development of building science course.	
260 - 432	Issues arising from aspects of the course. A lot of Kendrick's teaching was not integrated into their studio (drawing office) training because a most of the architecture lecturers knew nothing about building science. Examples of final year student research projects	

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00 - 04	Tape identification.	
04 - 75	Kendrick made Dean of Faculty in 1976. No Prof. of Architecture at the time. Staff were uncooperative and so he took all the Honours students himself.	
75 - 140	Kendrick's research - solar radiation and thermal environment of buildings.	
140 - 413	1963 appointed member of Australian National Committee on Illumination and 1981 invited to first Daylighting Conference for many years, in Berlin. Challenged conventional ideas about daylight factor. At a later meeting in Berkeley California, suggested there be an International Committee to look at variability of daylight and became chair. Mistakenly became availability of daylight. July 1991 at CIE Congress in Melbourne International Daylight Measurement Program commenced. Explains purpose of Program.	Prof. David Saunders. Prof.. Peter Tregenza. Dr Kittler.
413 - 443	PSALI = Permanent Supplementary Artificial Lighting of Interiors.	PSALI

TAPE COUNTER	SUBJECT	NAMES & KEYWORDS
00 - 03	Tape identification.	
03 - 21	Further discussion of research projects.	
21 - 48	Discussion of progression from Senior Lecturer to Dean of Faculty and Head of Department.	
48 - 72	Building Science Lab. all but demolished 5 years after his retirement due to advances in technology and computers, shortage of space and lack of funds to finance both lab. and computers.	
72 - 90	Brief explanation of importance of Dr Albert Dresler.	
90 - 145	Changes in requirements during his career - most significant being ergonomics.	Jim Lowson.
145 - 270	Concluding remarks. Remarried in 1985. Has three children by first marriage, one 13 year old grandson and two others one 8 and one 5.	

